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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A NEW IMMIGRATION STATION ESTABLISHED.

The Blair Educational Bill Discussed—The Debate to Close March 20th—And a Vote to be Taken Soon After—The Oklahoma Bill in the House.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senate.—The concurrent resolution for the investigation of immigration matters was laid before the Senate to-day, with the two House amendments extending the investigation to the purchase of American industries by foreign capital, and to the use of Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, as an immigration depot.

Mr. Edmunds said he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of Bedloe's Island. The letter was read by the clerk. It stated that the removal of the immigration station from Castle Garden was essential to the good administration of the immigration laws; that Bedloe's Island was the best obtainable place for a new depot, and the Secretary would not construe the proposed amendment as an expression of Congress that there should be any interruption of the preparations for the change.

Mr. Chandler moved a non-concurrence in the House amendments, and that a conference be asked.

Mr. McPherson opposed the motion and characterized the proposed establishment of an immigration station on Bedloe's Island as an unwarrantable proceeding.

Mr. Evans said that it was not necessary for him to say that what remonstrances he could make on the subject had been made.

Mr. Chandler withdrew the motion and moved a concurrence in the House amendment. The motion was agreed to, and so the concurrence resolution has passed both Houses.

The Call-Chandler Matter.

The resolution to exclude from the Record the interpolations made by Mr. Call in the report of the discussion with Mr. Chandler was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 14. Four Democrats voted in the affirmative, viz: Messrs. Payne, Pugh, Vance and Cockerell.

President Pro Tempore.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported on the 10th of February, declaring that it is competent for the Senate to elect a president pro tempore, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate, and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof when the Vice President is absent.

Mr. George made an argument against the resolution on constitutional grounds. Mr. Turpie made an argument in favor of the resolution. The resolution was agreed to without a division.

The Blair Educational Bill.

The educational bill was then taken up, and Mr. George spoke in support of the bill. He branched off into a defence of the white people of the South, and a criticism of those who stir up dissensions at the South for political purposes.

Mr. Hoar, speaking in support of the bill, said that the measure was dearer to his heart than anything else proposed or discussed before the American people. Finally, the discussion came to a close, and after a short executive session the Senate at six p. m. adjourned.

It was agreed before adjournment that general debate on the Blair educational bill should close March twentieth, and a vote taken as soon after as possible.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

The Terrible Work of a Drunken Physician—While Attending a Prostrate Patient.

[By United Press.]

MOOREFIELD, Neb., March 12.—Dr. S. D. Blair is under arrest, charged with manslaughter, for horribly mutilating a woman named Mrs. Tucker, whom he was called to attend during confinement. He was intoxicated at the time and used a common pocket knife. He cut off one of the child's arms and cut the woman so badly that she died on the third day after the operation. There were several gashes in her thighs, one of which cut the cords of her limbs. The people are intensely excited. Blair is under a strong guard to prevent lynching.

THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY

In the Morsa Mine Disaster—Nineteen Bodies Recovered—The Flames Still Spreading—One Hundred Lives Lost.

[By United Press.]

LONDON, March 12.—Telegrams of sympathy have been sent by Queen Victoria, the Lord Mayor of London, and others, to the families of the victims of the Morsa colliery disaster. Nineteen bodies have been recovered from the mines. The flames in the mine are rapidly spreading and there is very little hope of recovering the bodies. Gangs of volunteers are at work trying to check the progress of the fire and reach the entombed men. Fully three fourths of the men were married and leave large families. It is now known that 88 men lost their lives.

The finding of an unlocked safety lamp by the side of one of the dead miners in the Morsa colliery is believed to have caused the explosion.

Establishment of Banks Opposed in Brazil.

[By United Press.]

DE JANEIRO, March 12.—The de-establishing three banks in the northern provinces is attacked by the opposition press. They contend that the enforcement of the decree is likely to cause serious confusion.

Baseball.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 12.—Baseball—Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3.

AN AUTOPSY OVER TAULBEE'S REMAINS.

How the Bullet Was Found—The Immediate Cause of Death.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—An autopsy on the body of ex-Congressman Taulbee was held this morning by Dr. Lamb, assisted by Surgeon General Hamilton, Dr. Bayne and Dr. Frederick. The ball was found wedged in the orbital cavity directly at the base of the brain, and about two inches from the spot where it entered. It had taken a course slightly downward, but not at so great an angle as was supposed. The bullet was mashed into a shapeless piece of lead and was so firmly imbedded that it could not have been extracted while Mr. Taulbee lived. The doctors found that the immediate cause of death was the formation of an abscess about the size of a walnut at the base of the brain. The brain had not been injured by the bullet, but was much congested. The bones at the base were slightly shattered but no splinters had entered the brain. The doctors stated that Mr. Taulbee could not have lived under any circumstances, and expressed themselves as surprised that he survived such a length of time.

The remains of Ex-Representative Taulbee left here to-night for Mount Sterling, Ky., where the interment will take place.

A CLOSE CALL ON A NEGRO MURDERER FROM AN INTERLUPTED MOB.

[By United Press.]

THEY TURN A CANNON ON THE JAIL—The First Mob Disperses and Another One Forms—The Second Mob Led by the Mother and Sister of the Murdered Man—Safe Removal of the Prisoner.

[By United Press.]

COLUMBIA, March 12.—Sheriff Nichols, of Spartanburg, S. C., arrived here last evening with George Turner, the negro murderer who was so nearly lynched on Monday.

After the spiking of the cannon that the mob turned against the jail, the lynchers dispersed, but they had not given up their intention of lynching Turner. It was ascertained that a second mob would attack the jail later and that it would be headed by Mrs. Finger, the mother of the murdered man, and Miss Finger, his sister, whom Turner was charged with having seduced. This heading of the attacking party by women would have prevented the guards from firing until it came to close quarters. To prevent a conflict and loss of life, the sheriff secretly took Turner from the jail and drove in a buggy to Union, some thirty miles, where they arrived shortly after daylight yesterday morning. Turner is now safe in the Columbia jail.

When the cannon was turned on the jail Monday, Sheriff Nichols placed guards, armed with rifles, in the jail windows, with orders to shoot the first man who attempted to load the piece.

DAHOMY FALLING BACK.

The French Getting the Upperhand—One Thousand Dahomians Killed so Far.

[By United Press.]

PARIS, March 12.—The official announcement is made that the King of Dahomey, at the head of his Amazonian warriors, has fallen back upon Lamah. The King remained at Godomey for four days without having ventured to attack the French troops. The main body of the Dahoman army is still at Godomey engaged in throwing up fortifications. One thousand Dahomians, including a female General of the Amazons, have been killed during the campaign. Five French captives taken by Dahomians are reported safe at Whyi.

THE REVENUE RAID KILLING.

[By United Press.]

Writ of Habeas Corpus Sustained—Kirkpatrick and Posse in Custody.

[Special to STATE CHRONICLE.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 11.—Judge Dick held a court at chambers at eleven o'clock this morning to hear the case of Revenue Agent Kirkpatrick and his posse—Messrs. Patterson, Cates, Dodson and Dixon—for the killing of Henry McMannan. The prisoners were brought into court by Marshal Glenn, upon a writ of habeas corpus, having been taken from the custody of the State authorities. The decision of the judge was that the writ is sustained. The prisoners are to be in the custody of the marshal until Friday, the 14th. Solicitor Strayhorn is to be notified of the action of the Court.

Germany Taking Territory Under Her Protection.

[By United Press.]

BERLIN, March 12.—The German government will shortly notify the other powers that she has taken the Islands of Manda and Patia, off the east coast of Africa, under her protection.

Labor Conference Representation.

[By United Press.]

LONDON, March 12.—Sir John Gorst will, it is stated, attend the Labor Conference at Berlin. The Vatican will not be represented.

A Prominent Librarian Dead.

[By United Press.]

LEXINGTON, Va., March 12.—Jacob Fuller, librarian of Washington and Lee University, died here this morning after a short illness, aged 76.

Jail Officers Arrested on a Charge of Bribery.

[By United Press.]

NEW YORK, March 12.—Warden Keating and Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, of Ludlow street jail, were arrested to-day on indictments for bribery.

MORE TAX BEGGED FOR.

A SNEAKING EFFORT TO ESTABLISH AN ORANGE TRUST.

Florida Orange Growers Want a Duty of One Dollar on Foreign Fruit—The "Infant Industry" a Chestnut Again—A Hearing Before the Ways and Means Committee.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.—An interesting hearing took place before the Ways and Means Committee. A delegation from Florida, representing the Florida Orange Growers' Association, consisting of Lieutenant-Governor Mabry, Capt. John H. Welsh, Hon. J. E. Harbridge, J. C. McKibben, Geo. W. Wilson and State Senator Rogers, appeared before the committee and submitted arguments in favor of placing a duty of one dollar per box on imported oranges. Imported oranges it was stated, were worth upon entry from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per box, about the price at which Florida oranges are sold in New York. Mr. Harbridge, of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, Mr. McKibben, representing the Orange Fruit Growers' Association and Capt. Welsh, a leading republican of the State, explained the needs of the orange growing industry of the State, and insisted that this protection asked was needed because of the increased cost of production of this fruit here as compared with the cost of production abroad. Laborers in Florida cost orange growers about \$1.25 per day, while abroad they are paid about 40 cents per day. It was claimed by these gentlemen that importers evaded the law and obtained rebate on whole cargoes by exhibiting damaged boxes as samples. They urged, at least an amendment to the present laws so as to prevent this evasion. They urged that protection to home fruit did not mean higher prices to the consumer, but that home competition in the near future, with a little help now to an infant industry, will soon supply the fruit at lower prices than is now furnished from abroad. They claimed that there was at present \$100,000,000 invested in this industry, and that it gave employment to twenty thousand people in the State.

The delegation which politically was made up of four democrats and two republicans, declared themselves as out and out protectionists, favoring protection not only to their Florida orange industry but to every other State that needed it.

Representative Flower, of New York, a member of the committee, said he owned an orange grove in Florida, but was opposed to the protection advocated by the delegation. The foreign trade did not interfere with the Florida trade. When foreign oranges came into this country, the Florida crop was not in the market, and the foreign oranges filled up the gap between the end of one Florida crop and the beginning of the next.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

Significant Appearance of an Opposition Leader at an Imperial Banquet.

[By United Press.]

BUDA-PESTH, March 12.—At a dinner given by the Emperor Francis Joseph last night, Count Albert Apponyi, the leader of the opposition in the Hungarian diet, and Count Karolyi, the Imperial prime minister, were guests. In the course of a lengthy conversation with Count Apponyi, the Emperor expressed the hope that the opposition would maintain a moderate attitude. Considerable significance is attached to the presence of Count Apponyi at the Imperial banquet, for the reason that no member of the opposition has participated at a similar occasion for years.

Senatorial Confirmations.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate in secret session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

W. E. Craig, attorney western district of Virginia. Marshals: S. S. Matthews, southern district of Mississippi; J. W. Brown, western district of Tennessee; G. S. Cunningham, for South Carolina. Collectors of customs: J. E. Lee, St. Johns, Fla.; D. P. Booth, Mobile, Ala.; W. M. Marin, Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Cramer, naval officer, Baltimore, Md.; W. D. Burchinal, surveyor of port, Baltimore, Md. And the following postmasters: W. F. Elgin, Corinth, Miss.; B. B. Lowry, Favastola, Tex.; C. R. Lee, Berryville, Va.; Park Agnew, Alexandria, Va., and C. P. McCabe, Leesburg, Virginia.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Irish Officials Who Gave Evidence—Called Upon to Refund Money Paid Them by the Times.

[By United Press.]

LONDON, March 12.—Irish newspapers report that the officials of the government who were summoned to London to give evidence in behalf of the Times before the Parnell Commission, have received circulars calling on them to refund to the proprietors of that paper any money which they were paid while in London exceeding four shillings per day, besides third class expenses. They are allowed to make the repayments by instalments and threatened with dismissal should they refuse to comply.

THE VIRGINIA MEAT LAW.

Armour & Co. will Test its Constitutionality—Unsatisfactory Results.

[By United Press.]

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—The second inspection of Chicago beef, under the recent inspection law, was held here to-day. Armour & Co. paid the inspection fees under protest, and announced their intention of taking matters into the United States Courts to test the constitutionality of the law. The only effect so far has been fat fees for inspectors and a rise in price of meat for consumers.

BIG BANQUET AT HENDERSON

At the Opening of Burgwyn & Co's. Tobacco Factory—Patriotic Toasts—Responded to by Brilliant Speakers.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

HENDERSON, N. C., March 12.—At the Massanburg House W. H. S. Burgwyn & Co. gave a banquet, beginning at 9 o'clock, complimentary to the editors and speakers. It was an elegant affair. Mr. Josephus Daniels, editor of the STATE CHRONICLE, presided as Master of Ceremonies. After a supper of all the delicacies, Toast Master Daniels announced the following

Toasts:

1. Home Manufactures—Responded to by Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn.
2. The Golden Belt—Responded to by W. R. Henry, Esq.
3. The American Union—Responded to by Capt. S. A. Ashe, editor News and Observer.
4. The Pen—Responded to by Robert Haydn, Esq., editor Charlotte Chronicle.
5. Agriculture—Responded to by Hon. John Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture.
6. Tobacco—Responded to by Prof. J. R. Chamberlain.
7. The Industrial South—Responded to by Thad. R. Manning, editor Henderson Gold Leaf.
8. The Home Market—Responded to by Hon. F. M. Simmons, of New Bern.
9. Immigration—Responded to by Prof. W. F. Massey, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.
10. The Old North State—Responded to by State Auditor Sanderlin.

The bill of Fare was printed on a tobacco leaf and makes a handsome appropriate souvenir. It was as follows:

- Bill of Fare.
- Oysters—Lynnhaven.
Deviled Crabs. Salad. Cold Ham.
Roast Turkey. Cranberry Sauce.
Chickens.
Potatoes. Chow-Chow. Sweet Pickle.
DESSERT.
Ice Cream. Jelly. Ambrosia.
CAKES.
Fruit, Plain, Chocolate, Jelly, Snow Ball.
FRUITS.
Grapes, Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Assorted Nuts.
WINES.
Champagne. Tea. Coffee. Sherry.

IMPORTED DOMESTICS.

They May Fall Under the Provisions of the Alien Contract Labor Law—Secretary Windom's Opinion on the Florida Movement.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Secretary Windom to-day addressed a letter to the Bureau of Immigration of Florida, in reply to their request whether it would be a violation of law to import servant girls from Sweden and Norway; the girls paying their own way and the bureau agreeing to furnish them places in Florida on their arrival in the United States. After quoting the law on the subject and portions of the letter preferring the request the Secretary says: "While the Department does not undertake to determine questions of law or facts upon hypothetical statements and in advance of an opportunity for official action, yet, in this case there is no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the provision in section 5 of the Alien contract labor law, exempting from its operation 'persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants,' was intended to apply only to servants who should come into this country with their employers. Without attempting to pass upon the action of the bureau at this time, I do take the liberty of calling attention to the language of the first section of the act referred to. Parol or special express or implied contracts, are alike under the bar of the law, and whether a court would determine that there was an implied agreement on the part of the bureau to furnish homes, after arrival, to from 500 to 1,000 servants, at from \$6.00 to \$8.00 a month implied from the language of their answer—they can determine as well as I. I do not think it proper to say more at this time."

Death of Mr. George L. McAden.

[Special to STATE CHRONICLE.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 12.—Geo. L. McAden, son of the late R. Y. McAden, and Vice-President of the McAden Mills, in Gaston county, died at McAdensville this afternoon, after a brief attack of pneumonia. The remains will be brought here to-morrow, and be interred in Elwood cemetery.

AN M. P. IMPEACHED

For Abusing the Power of His Office—To Make a Financial Deal.

[By United Press.]

OTTAWA, Ont. March 12.—John Chas. Kykert, member for Lincoln, was impeached in the House of Commons last night by Sir Richard Cartwright, for corruptly using his position as a member of Parliament and a supporter of the government, to influence the government in securing for a friend of his, named Adams, a valuable tract of timber land in the Northwest territory for a nominal sum, out of which transaction Kykert received as his share of the booty \$80,000.

A Parliamentary committee is to be appointed to investigate the charges.

The Irish Tenure Bill Rejected.

[By United Press.]

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Irish land tenure bill was rejected by a vote of 331 to 179.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

FROM WAKE COUNTY—POINTS ON WHICH THE SUIT FAILED.

Facts Necessary for Procuring Divorce in North Carolina—Opinion by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has just rendered an opinion in the case of Jackson vs. Jackson from Wake county.

This was an action for divorce brought by Cornelia A. R. Jackson against her husband, Daniel Jackson.

In view of the great discussion which is now going on in this country on the subject of divorce, the CHRONICLE believes that the particulars in this case will be found interesting. They are incomplete as to the final issue of such a case, but they will serve to illustrate to a considerable degree the conditions under which a divorce may be had in North Carolina.

Cornelia Jackson presented in her complaint the following:

First. That she was lawfully married to Daniel Jackson about A. D. 1845.

Second. That up to a few years ago had lived with him in comparative peace and quiet, doing her duty faithfully as a wife and mother.

Third. That since his severe sickness (about 1884) he has become in a measure infirm, and in consequence became violently jealous of her, and began to treat her cruelly and barbarously, so as to endanger her life—frequently at night, when no other person in the house was awake, threatening to mash her brains out, and that in consequence she was afraid to retire to rest at night.

Fourth. That recently he maliciously turned her out of doors, and refused to allow her to return to her home, threatening that if she did return he would kill her.

Fifth. That the tract of land on which Jackson now resides, and from which he turned her out, is her separate estate; and she also has some articles of personal property now in his possession; that his annual income is about \$500.

On these charges she sued for a divorce.

Jackson denied all the charges except the first two. He further says in his defence: "That some time during the summer of 1886 his wife did go from home to a certain place he was opposed to her going to—a certain church of which he had been a member, which church had been recently removed from the old place against his will, and after its removal he did not wish his wife to go there, and he was angry when she did go; but he soon got over his anger and tried to get her to come back to her home and live as she had done for so many years, promising to treat her kindly and furnish her to go where she pleased and come when she chose. He offered to divide his lands with her and give bond that he would in no wise impose on her; for two years past she had not demeaned herself towards him as a wife should."

That he has no ill feeling towards his wife, but is earnestly desirous that she should return to her home; that she has been to his house once since she left, and offered to come and live with him if he would enter into a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars not to mistreat her, which he then and there agreed to; but he believes that she was dissuaded from coming back to her home by other parties; and he believes that, if she was left free from persuasion of others, she would return and live with him.

That he is a cripple, unable to walk without a crutch, which he has had to use for thirty-six years; he is in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He has no income beyond a support from his farm, and last year his farm did not pay expenses; is unable to work and has to depend on the labor of others to make a support out of his land, and a bare support is all that it will yield him, especially in the absence of his wife, he having to hire everything done."

The case was heard before Judge Armfield who ordered a divorce granted, and that Jackson pay into the office of the Clerk of the Court the sum of fifty dollars, as alimony to the plaintiff up to that time.

He also ordered that the wife be allowed as alimony, the use and occupation of the one-third value and productive power of the land during her life.

Jackson took an appeal the Supreme Court which reversed the judgment of the lower court. The following is the substance of the opinion by Avery, J.:

Daniel Jackson's counsel moves for a dismissal of the case because the facts stated in the complaint made by the wife are not sufficient to constitute a cause for action. The motion should be allowed. There was no evidence tending to show that the wife had been turned out of doors by her husband more than six months before the action was brought. The petition for divorce rests solely upon the allegation that the husband became "violently jealous of her, and began to treat her cruelly and barbarously so as to endanger her life—frequently threatening to mash her brains out; and that in consequence she was afraid to retire to rest at night. It is not in compliance with the law in such cases, to charge ill treatment generally in the complaint nor to state simply that the condition of the wife was intolerable and her life burdensome by reason of the conduct of her husband toward her. It must appear to the court from specific allegations as to the treatment of the husband on particular occasions; that he, without sufficient provocation on her part to justify his conduct, either abandoned his family, maliciously turned her out of doors, endangered her life by cruel and barbarous treatment or offered such indignities to her person as to make her condition intolerable and her life burdensome; and these complaints must be made good by proof. The marriage contract is the most important of all the catalogue of contracts, and the courts have held parties seeking divorce to

strict proof, not only in conformity to a fair construction of the statute relating to the subject, but in accordance with the dictates of public policy. We can find no satisfactory allegation that her husband endangered her life by cruel and barbarous treatment, for it does not appear that he struck or offered to strike her; but the specification is "threatening to mash her brains out, and that in consequence she was afraid to retire to rest," &c. Neither does it appear that he offered any indignity whatever to her person; so the wife does not bring her case within the meaning of the statute. But if it were doubtful whether his conduct, considered alone, would furnish sufficient ground for the application for divorce, the Court must know more fully the circumstances under which the threats were made, and especially whether these threats were uttered under the influence of a sudden ebullition of passion, provoked by some taunting language, or more active demonstrations of hostility on her part.

The Court goes on to recite that these matters had not been specifically presented in the case, and there was consequently an error in the judgment of the lower court. The radical defects in the case could only be cured by amendments to the evidence offered, and that this might be done, a new trial was granted.

THE PROPOSITION TO GAIN MEXICAN TERRITORY.

Mexican People Opposed to the Measure—And if Attempted it Will Result in the Violation of Mexican Sentiment

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The committee on foreign relations reported to the Senate to-day the petition of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of Arizona, asking the government to take steps for the acquisition of such Mexican land adjoining that Territory as may be necessary to give to the Territory a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Cala. The committee recommended that the matter be indefinitely postponed, and that action was taken. The reason for this adverse decision is found in a letter of Secretary Blaine's, accompanying the petition, in which he replies to a verbal inquiry of the chairman of the committee as to the possibility of complying with the request of the Legislative Assembly.

The Secretary says that the acquisition of Mexican territory is diametrically opposed to the spirit of the Mexican Constitution, and the sentiment of the Mexican people; that any legislative or executive effort to bring it about would result in the inevitable overthrow of the ruling in that country. He says that the United States is bound in honor not to attempt to obtain the cession of Mexican territory. He instances as a proof of the feeling that exists in Mexico concerning this question, the attitude of the Mexican government on this proposition of certain persons to acquire possession of a portion of Lower Mexico, and he encloses notes of a conversation which he had with the Mexican minister on the subject.

The Oklahoma Bill in the House—No Intoxicating Liquors Yet.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—[House.]—Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution setting aside to-day and to-morrow for the consideration of the Oklahoma bill, the final vote to be taken at four p. m. to-morrow. After a brief discussion of the resolution, during which Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, said he was opposed to the committee on rules using its automatic power to bring in special rules applicable to special measures, it was adopted, and the House went into a committee of the whole on the Oklahoma bill.

A long discussion followed over proposed amendments prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the territory, and a high license amendment, but finally an amendment prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the territory until after the adjournment of the first session of the territorial legislature, was adopted by a vote of 70 to 47. A motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, an amendment was adopted providing that none of the land embraced in the territory shall inure to the use or benefit of railroad corporations except the right of way heretofore granted. Pending further discussion the committee rose, and the House 5:20 adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Secret Session Committee—Favorable Report on Claims—Post-office Appointment.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The outcome of the Dolph secret session investigation has not been foreshadowed very clearly yet, but the opinion is beginning to prevail that when this committee makes a report upon the fruitless result of its examination of the Senators and employees of the Senate, the whole matter will be dropped.

The Senate Committee on Claims to-day made a favorable report on the bill to refer to the Court of Claims the celebrated claim of Nat McKay and the executors of Donald McKay, deceased, for balance due for the construction of the Squando, the Nauset and the Ashuelut.

J. B. Dortch was to-day appointed postmaster at Dryburgh, Va.

Fails to Kill His Wife—Then Kills Himself.

[By United Press.]

BROOKLYN, March 12.—Ignatz Smith, a grocer of 714 Third Avenue, while drunk to-day attempted to shoot his wife. The woman grappled with him and succeeded in defending herself until a policeman was summoned. On seeing the officer approaching, Smith released his wife and shot himself dead.

Five Thousand Miners Strike.

[By United Press.]

LONDON, March 12.—Five thousand miners at Nottingham have struck for an increase of wages.